

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
FOR 1881.

Prospectus.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN begins the new year under new management and with new material.

It will be a staunch Republican journal. It will be the best newspaper in the District of Columbia.

It will furnish during the sessions of Congress a satisfactory report of the proceedings, and will at all times give complete information of the official doings in all Departments of the Government.

It will give all interesting information that can be legitimately obtained concerning the intentions and policies of the ruling power.

In District affairs it will know only the best interests of the people upon whose favor it relies, and will at all times co-operate with progressive citizens, without regard to their political predilections, who have measures to propose and advance for the improvement of the National Capital.

It will furnish a daily record of all the interesting social events of the city, making its society department a special feature.

It will give telegraphic news from all parts of the world reached by the wires, and in its editorials and foreign, domestic, and city news will keep pace with the times.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Joe Jefferson—"The Rivals."
FORD'S OPERA-HOUSE—Willie Edouin's Sparks Company.
THEATRE COMIQUE—"Black Hand"—Variety.
CONCESSION ART GALLERY—Masterpieces of Art—Admission free, except on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 7, 1881.

Population of the National Capital.....180,000.

AS soon as existing contracts expire, the large cuts as advertisements in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be discontinued, and hereafter no large type display or cuts will be inserted in our advertising columns. It is the intention of the present management to make THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN as attractive in appearance as it is newsy, bright, and interesting in its contents. We intend to furnish a daily newspaper superior to any ever issued in Washington; one that will do credit to our enterprise and be a source of pride to the residents of the National Capital.

THE people of the country declared James A. Garfield the next President last November. The Senate and House will acquiesce on Wednesday.

THERE is scarcely any truth in the rumor that the Marines think the new Secretary of the Navy a green hand because he wears pantaloons to keep his suspenders down.

A NUMBER of unfortunate young gentlemen have been discharged from West Point for deficiency in study. Their only chance in life now is an appointment in the Marine Corps.

MR. HOOKER, the brilliant and at times erratic member from Mississippi, in discussing the apportionment bill in the House on Saturday, said that to cut down the representation from the South would be to deprive the negro of his right to be represented in Congress. It's a wonder that his friend Chalmers and himself didn't at once retire to a cloak-room and bedew a sofa with a flood of tears. Poor negro!

MR. ATKINS, of South Carolina, asserted in the House on Saturday that Northern men going South to invest their money, and to help to develop the resources of the country, were always welcome. Mr. Atkins should have said "Northern Democrats" instead of "Northern men," and then he would have been about as near the truth as a Southern brigadier usually gets when discussing the carpet-bag question.

THE contest in Philadelphia for the mayoralty is between William S. Stokely, the Republican nominee, and Samuel G. King, the Democratic nominee, the latter being endorsed by the committee of one hundred. This committee belongs to the rear guard of that grand army, "now scattered and beat," that during the recent campaign paraded with terrible banners all over the country, and howled for "a change." Stokely has made a splendid mayor, and the recollection of the last Democratic fiasco in that city should induce the average voter to beware of the Democratic Fox.

Does De Lesseps Own Us?

Congress is drawing near to a close, and the act to incorporate the Nicaragua Ship Canal Company is still in the hands of a committee. M. de Lesseps has had ample time to convince the French people, and circumstances seem to have warranted his assertion that he has captured our Government. In his bulletin of January 5th we read that Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, resigned and is now the head of the Panama Canal Company in the United States, and because of his confidence of the present administration since his retirement it is asserted in France that we have become the protectors of M. de Lesseps on this continent. Is this the fact?

The apparent attitude of the Executive Departments of our Government would seem to warrant the assertion, and the entire lack of action on the part of Congress would seem as though that branch of the Government was still further disposed to promote the interests of M. de Lesseps by failing to grant an act of incorporation to the Nicaragua Canal Company, that asks nothing but a simple act to enable it to organize and transact business. Were this done, we have no fears for the result. The company needs no further aid or support than is provided for in our treaty with Nicaragua. Unless an act of incorporation is granted, M. de Lesseps will plant French capital on the Isthmus, which will be followed, when opportune, by French arms and attempted colonization, which will only be prevented by a superior force. Monroe doctrine resolutions will then be as idle as Mr. Thompson's bull against the Pope.

Ireland and Her Enemy.

The crime of Michael Davitt was furnishing arms to the Fenians. He was sentenced in 1870 to fifteen years. After serving seven years he was released on a ticket-of-leave. He has since spent much time in this country. His arrest last week was upon the fearful charge of having returned to Dublin and not at once reporting himself to the police. We have seen no other ground stated for his being kidnapped in Dublin and hurried off to London. The extraordinary scenes in Parliament on Thursday last were precipitated by the utter refusal of the Ministry to give any reply to the demand for the reason of the arrest. The conduct of the Speaker of the House of Commons on the occasion was that of an arbitrary tyrant. The small band of Irish representatives and sympathizers had admittedly been doing all in their power to obstruct the proceedings of the House, but it was against a measure which was to crush the last vestige of Fenianism in Ireland, and make it an impossibility for an Irishman to plead to an English court for personal liberty when taken from him for complaining at being treated as a slave.

The suspension of the Irish members was effectual in enabling the government to proceed with its coercive measure. Ireland will decide between now and the carrying into effect of the coercion bill whether she will unresistingly be handcuffed, or whether she will make a stand. Her people will most likely be governed by the extent of the sympathy with their cause which manifests itself in England. The workmen of that country compelled the government to keep its hands off from us when we were in a deadly struggle with a slave, land, and cotton aristocracy. The same class of people are stirred to the depths by the present situation. They are largely represented by Bradlaugh, who earnestly espouses the cause of the Home Rulers.

The dispatches we receive are mingled exhibitions of terror and bravado. For instance, the Dublin correspondent of the London Times assures the readers of that journal that really the excitement is only "considerable." He says in Saturday's issue:

"The suspension of the Irish members of Parliament and the arrest of Michael Davitt have caused excitement, but nothing like the excitement which might have been expected. The only effect the arrest of Davitt appears to have had was to cool down the popular ardor and produce disappointment. It was felt to be a severe blow to the agitation, and a remarkable change is observed in the tone of the Land Leaguers. The indignation meetings in the provinces were small assemblies, but it is believed that the arrest of Davitt will teach the people a lesson."

This is somewhat overdone. It does not read like the truth, but rather like the utterances of a man desirous of saying what ultra partisans of the government would like to see in print. The editor of the Times himself writes uneasily concerning the arrest of Davitt and the popular feeling on the subject. The reader cannot fail to see between the lines of the following from that paper of the 5th signs of the distress and alarm which profoundly agitate the great metropolis and other cities of the realm:

"A point had been reached in the crisis of affairs when it was absolutely inconsistent with public safety that the demonstration of triumph and lawlessness furnished by Mr. Davitt should be tolerated. It was quite impossible that any government could shut its eyes to the latest steps in the march of disaffection. Unless those whose business it is to watch the movements are much mistaken, the design which now commends itself to the agitation is to transfer the theatre of intimidation and violence from Irish to English soil. We will hope that the apprehensions entertained by the police of Irish violence in London and other large towns have their foundation rather in bravado than in determined treason, but had it been thought necessary to take the most strict precautions in every part of the Kingdom. The remarkable precautions at the Houses of Parliament continue; the troops on several occasions, even in London, were confined to their barracks. England is harassed if not with formidable danger, with alarms which are little less destructive to tranquility. To put an end to such a distracting state of things necessitates more than the hygienic and exhortations to peacefulness contained in the circular of the Home-Rule members, who consider Mr. Davitt a counsellor of prudence, restraint, and toleration."

"Irish violence in London and other large towns," "remarkable precautions at the Houses of Parliament," England "harassed" with "danger" and "alarms"—these are ominous words, and mean much more than the writer of them would care to print or his readers to deny. England is face to face with her own crimes against her Irish-people. She has not the sympathy of her own children. She gives a blow where relief was the first duty, and promises pacifying measures after having driven a people into rebellion. There is no wisdom in arrogance, supplementing oppression. "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall."

A Plan for a General Hospital.

Some time since a large and representative body of citizens and physicians presented to the Commissioners of the District the report of their committee in favor of the establishment of a general hospital in our city.

The Commissioners expressed much interest in the hospital project, and agreed with the committee as to its necessity and importance, and cheerfully consented to recommend the subject to the President in their forthcoming annual report.

President Hayes drew the attention of Congress to this subject in his December message, and emphatically urged that, among other deserving charities, should be liberally dealt with in the matter of appropriations.

The following are some of the reasons why Congress should liberally respond to the request of our citizens, our physicians, the Commissioners, and the President:

There is no city in the country of equal population which has not such an hospital for the care of its sick poor, and many such cities have several. New York has one free bed in its hospitals for every 117 of its inhabitants; Philadelphia has one free bed to every 250 of its inhabitants, besides many pay and special hospitals; Baltimore furnishes hospital accommodations to every 150; while in the District of Columbia the Commissioners have under their control only one bed to every 2,460 of population.

Our hospitals here are the Providence Hospital, under the control of the Sisters of Charity, having seventy-five free beds; the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum for the Colored Race, with 150 free beds; the Columbia Living-in Asylum, with forty free beds; the Children's Hospital, for children only, having seventy-two free beds; and the almshouse, in

where wards are mixed the pauper and criminal classes.

Many of the free beds in these institutions are frequently occupied by transient unfortunate, to the exclusion of our own residents, thus really reducing the above stated very meagre hospital accommodation for residents.

Much suffering exists, and we regret to say some deaths have occurred among our pauper class as the result of insufficient nursing and lack of nourishment, when all was done by the physicians to the poor which could be done. Many of this class require in this invalid state as much from suitable diet and warmth as from medicines.

The police reports constantly refer to cases of accidents and sudden sickness occurring in the streets, and the fact that they have to take those unfortunate people to the station-houses, where they can only receive the most devoted followers.

Many of the inmates of our hotels and boarding-houses would be vastly better off in the wards of private rooms of a good general hospital, away from the noise and worry of other inmates and improper surroundings for a sick man, and our physicians are frequently appealed to for such hospital facilities.

Great numbers of people coming to Washington to prosecute claims before the Departments or Congress or secure pensions become stranded and sick here, and there is no place to send them.

Medical students seek other cities wherein to prosecute their studies, when they would gladly come here if clinical advantages could be secured in a general hospital. The whole United States would receive benefit from the establishment of this much-needed charity; and if the sums now so generously divided among the various charity institutions of the city were concentrated in one well-managed and equipped hospital, centrally located, no additional funds would be required and more good would be accomplished than is now the case.

The Death of Carlyle.

Thomas Carlyle, the eminent English author, is dead. Probably no writer of the present day has had so great an influence on the literature of his country as Carlyle. A deep thinker, a profound reasoner, a philosopher in the true sense, he gave to the world the results of his studies, and his thoughts in language bold, stern, and vigorous, building his sentences firm and strong, and attracting the attention of the *literati* by his glowing word-painting.

His first work which stamped him as possessing most original thought and most elaborate command of language was that singular book, "Sartor Resartus," which completely fascinated the English reading public, as well by its novelty as by its "tragic pathos, solemn desperation, and rhetoric humor." Then followed "The French Revolution," lectures on "German Literature," "The History of Literature," "The Revolution of Modern Europe," "Heroes," "Hero-Worship," and "The Heroic in History," &c. Among his other writings were papers on "Chartism," "Past and Present," "Oliver Cromwell," "Latter Day Parnamides," "Life of John Sterling," and "The Life of Frederick the Great," upon which he spent the greatest amount of care, and which he considered as his most careful work.

This last-named was published in 1858, and since that date his writings have been more fragmentary.

Mr. Carlyle was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, December 4, 1795, and was consequently in his eighty-sixth year at the time of his death. He was educated with a view of becoming a clergyman of the Scottish Church, but before he had completed half of his theological studies he abandoned the church and devoted himself entirely to literature.

A census-taker, whose name we were requested not to disclose, has the following account of an incident in his experience while taking the recent enumeration in this district:

"I was called upon to take the census of a certain 'doin' nothin' at this time of the year,' replied the young wife.

"'Law, no!' she exclaimed, somewhat indignantly, 'I have been married more than six months.'—Index-Apparatus."

Commissioner Twining.

Again the rumor is afloat that Major Twining is to be relieved from duty as Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. We don't believe it. Major Twining is the ablest officer ever in charge of the engineer branch of the District government, and his several years' experience in that capacity has made him entirely familiar with the multifarious duties of the office in all its details. Better work, and in a more thorough and substantial manner, has been executed under his supervision, and at far more economical prices than ever before performed in the history of our District government. His reports command the confidence of Congress and the approval of our citizens, and his integrity as a man and officer is beyond question. We trust his official position is in no jeopardy, because as a private citizen he is in full sympathy with the principles and policies of the Stalwart Republican party. We know that he will be no objection after the 4th of March.

A Just Measure.

Mr. Dwight, of New York, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which we hope to see passed. It provides for two years' pay to the heirs of any employee of the railway mail service who may be killed by a railroad accident while on duty. Also, that three-fourths of the salary of an employee disabled in the same manner be paid to him during the continuance of the disability, not to exceed two years. The family of the faithful servant of the Government who is killed or disabled by an accident on a railway on which his duty compelled him to travel is entitled to money aid as much as though the death or wound had occurred in battle. The people of the United States are grateful to those who peril their lives in the public service, and will applaud an act to provide for the widows and orphans of the faithful men who are mangled and killed on the railways in the performance of duty.

"Reform is necessary."

In street-car travel. No man, woman, or child ought to be required to pay a cent of fare until a seat is given them.

Prophetic.

General Garfield in one of his last speeches in Congress warned the Democrats that they would have to meet their pretended economies. It now appears that the deficiency bill is to be reported to the House with appropriations \$3,000,000 more than the President-elect stated would be necessary. Democratic economy won't hold water.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Entertaining Plumber.

When the enterprising plumber's pipe plumbing—when the helper isn't putting in his time—in his time.

He loves to hear of frigories coming—life coming—life coming.

Down upon us from a frozen northern climate—northern climate.—Boston Globe.

Protoplasm.

A Boston girl, named Marcassin, "Trix" her lover and self a chasm, by reading one day.

And recently, the Boston Herald, an essay upon protoplasm.

PERSONALITIES.

A TROTH of Isaac Newton was sold in 1860 for \$3,000.

HENRI STENHES has dyspepsia, caused by eating peaches.

HARRISON, the boy preacher, is over thirty years of age.

THE Hon. E. B. Washburne is now talked of for mayor of Chicago.

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Virginia Republicans.

Private interests so often conflict with public good it is sometimes difficult to secure judicious party action. It is very easy to foresee the difficulties likely to arise in the campaign of the coming fall. The most important of these are to be met by the Republican party, and the most important of these are to be met by the Republican party, and the most important of these are to be met by the Republican party.

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